

SKUBNEVSKIY, A.I.; KOSTYUKOV, Ya.Kh., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; DONSKOY, Ya., redaktor; LADNYY, Yu., tekhnicheskij redaktor.

[At high speeds] Na vysokikh skorostiakh. Pod red. IA.Kh.Kostiukova.  
[Khar'kov] Khar'kovskoe knizhno-gazetnoe izd-vo, 1953. 79 p.  
(MLRA 3:2)

1. Nachal'nik eksperimental'nogo tsekha Khar'kovskogo velozavoda  
(for Skubnevskiy).  
(Turning)

SKUBNEVSKIY, A. I.

TJL160,A34

TREASURE ISLAND BOOK REVIEW

AID 861 - S

SKUBNEVSKIY, A. I.

METODY SKOROSTNOY OBRABOTKI (Some Methods used in Speed Metal-Cutting). In Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Peredovoy opyt novatorov mashinostroyeniya (Progressive Experience of Leading Men in the Machine-Building Industry) 1954. Part I: Skorostnyye metody mekhanicheskoy obrabotki metallov (High-Speed Methods in Machining of Metals). p. 141-145.

The author is a leading turner at the Khar'kov Bicycle Plant, where "hundreds of machine-tools" have been adapted to high-speed operation. He describes his work at turning and screw-cutting lathes, the hard-alloy cutters, and the recessing tools and chasers he employs in various operations. He has designed a new head-stock for milling cutters for left and right hand threadings of any pitch. He tells about his methods in machining different parts and making production records of 350 to 450% of the required norms. A school to disseminate his methods of speed metal-cutting has been organized at the plant. Five drawings and 1 table.

1/1

ENDRYU, E. [Andrew, W.R.],; POMERANTSEV, N.M., [translator],; SKUBUR,  
Ye. N., [translator],; LAZUKIN, V.N., red.; TELESNIN, N.L., red.  
SOKOLOVA, T., tekhn. red.

[Nuclear magnetic resonance] IAdernyi magnitnyi rezonans. Moskva,  
Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1957. 299 p. [Translated from the English].  
(MIRA 11:11)

(Nuclear moments)  
(Magnetism)

SKUCHALIN, Ye.I.

Keeping cattle without stanchions on the "Piatigorskiy"  
Collective farm. Zhivotnovodstvo 21 no.3:13-18 Mr '59.

(MIRA 12:4)

1. Glavnyy zootekhnik Pyatigorskogo molochnogo sovkhoza Stavropol'-  
skogo kraya.

(Stavropol Territory--Dairying)

SKUCHAREV, I. G.

*18* *R*  
An Investigation of Rolling Conditions for Titanium Alloys.  
 V. K. Belosvich, V. F. Kargin, N. E. Korneev, I. M. Pavlov,  
 I. G. Skucharev, and A. E. Shelest (*Izvest. Akad. Nauk*  
 S.S.S.R., 1958, [Tekhn.], (10), 15-27).—[In Russian]. An  
 alloy of tech. pure Ti with Al was investigated. Up to 950° C.  
 the structure is pure  $\alpha$ ; at temp. >1000° C. it is pure  $\beta$ ;  
 between 950° and 1000° C. both phases are present. Pure  $\beta$   
 has a higher plasticity than pure  $\alpha$ , but, owing to higher rates  
 of cooling, it undergoes a martensitic transformation and the  
 "needles" formed have a lower plasticity than  $\alpha$ . Gas  
 solubility in the  $\beta$  phase is markedly higher than in the  $\alpha$   
 phase, therefore a min. heating time must be used. Investi-  
 gations of plasticity and resistance to deformation showed  
 it more advantageous to roll at temp. >1000° C. The  
 mech. properties at the transformation temp. may be reduced  
 by hot rolling. 7 ref.—N. E. R.

*9*  
*61-452c*

*P.G.*  
*187*

SHAMAYEV, Yu.M., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; LISITSYN, G.F., kand.tekhn.  
nauk; MEL'NIKOV, E.A., inzh.; OVCHINNIKOV, V.M., inzh.  
SKUCHAREV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; TITOV, D.G., inzh.

Developing and testing the method of automatic object adjustment  
of the width of the line on the screen for electron-beam tubes.  
Trudy MEI no.27:267-280 '58. (MIRA 13:4)  
(Cathode ray tubes)

SKUCHAYEVA, Ye.D.; VAKHMAN, I.S.

Use of medical gymnastics in inferior paraplegia. Med. sestra 21 no.5:  
48-53 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz otdeleniya lechebnoy fizkul'tury bol'nitsy imeni S.P.Botkina,  
Moskva.

(EXERCISE THERAPY)

(PARAPLEGIA)

SKUCHAYTE, O. K.

Skuchayte, O. K. -- "The Clinical Aspects of the Acute Phase of Rheumatism in Children." First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst imeni I. M. Sechenov. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation For the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 11, 1956, pp 103-114



SKUCHILIN, Yu.A.; GALAKHOV, A.D.

Press with a 630-ton lower drive. Kuz.-shtam.proizv. 1 no.12:  
43-44 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)  
(Power presses)

S/182/51/000/002/008/009

A161/A133

AUTHORS: Skuchilin, Y.I.A., Fedorkevich, V.F.

TITLE: A unique great-stamping press

PERIODICAL: Kuznetzno-shtampovoechnoye proizvodstvo, no. 2, 1961, 43 - 44

TEXT: The Voronezhskiy zavod tyazhelykh mekhanicheskikh pressov (Voronezh Heavy Mechanical Press Plant) has produced a "K383" 2,500 ton double-crank single-action press. It has been designed by SKB-10 for the cold-stamping of large oblong work and is intended for blanking, bending, piercing, shaping and embossing operations. Six hydro-pneumatic bolsters with a total of 500 ton clamping stress make it possible to effect shallow extrusion as well. The wide front is open, and work may be placed and removed along the entire front, while the press can also be employed for multiposition operations. The essential technical data are the following: Rated pressure - 2,500 tons; slide block travel - 500 mm; number of slid block strokes - 8 p.minute; maximum spaces between the slide block in bottom position and the table - 1,250 mm; die space adjustment range - 500 mm; space between pillars - 7,500 mm; table length (between pillars) - 7,500 mm; table width 2,000 mm, main drive - 125 kw. over-all dimensions in plane

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A unique sheet-stamping press

S/182/61/000/002/008/009  
A161/A133

view - 10,300 x 3,600 mm; maximum height over floor - 8,800 mm; total height - 12,600 mm; weight - 530 ton. The frame is dismountable; The table, pillars and cross head are welded from 30 to 160 mm thick sheets by the electro-slag welding process. The weight of the largest all-welded parts is: cross head 86 tons, slide 60 tons, table 95 tons. The eccentric-gear drive is actuated by a 125 kw motor through belt and gear transmissions. All drive gears are enclosed in the crosshead. The high-speed (herringbone) transmission is in a closed oil bath, while the low-speed gears are lubricated by pouring. Clutch and brake are both of the two-disk friction type, with pneumatic control, and rigidly interlocked. The heat transfer from the friction surfaces is rapid for the disks are hollow and special windows are provided in the flywheel. The press has two kinds of ejectors in the slide block - rigid and spring-mounted ones, removing the work from the top die at the moment of the slide-block, starting upward. Oil lubrication is used for all gear transmissions, connecting rod ends, and worm drives of the die-space adjustment system, and grease for guides, bolsters, and bearings. Both lubrication systems are central and automatic. Four stationary control panels and one portable panel are provided for in view of the press size. There are 2 figures. [Abstracter's note: Essentially full translation]

Car1 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4038808

S/0128/64/000/005/0014/0016

AUTHORS: Kurdyumov, A. V. (Candidate of technical sciences); Skuchilov, A. I. (Engineer); Gorokhov, V. P. (Engineer); Kofman, L. M. (Engineer)

TITLE: Purification of AMg-6 alloy from oxide films by filtration through grain filters

SOURCE: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, no. 5, 1964, 14-16

TOPIC TAGS: grain filter, filtration, aluminum alloy, alloy AMg 6, oxide film, scab formation, aluminum titanium alloy, aluminum manganese alloy, carnallite flux, gas content, Dardoll Gudchenko method, alloy AK6, alloy D16

ABSTRACT: The effectiveness of grain filters (with different chemical compositions) in freeing aluminum alloys AMg-6, AK6, and D16 of various nonmetallic inclusions (gases, slags, and oxide films) was studied experimentally. Aluminum AMg-6 was filtered in a device shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosures. Here: 1- mixer; 2- siphon; 3- intermediate container; 4- filter; 5- casting box; 6- automatic regulator of metal level in crystallizer; 7- crystallizer; 8- ingot. Two filter types were tested: 1) magnesite grains (8-10 mm); 2) calcium fluoride and magnesium fluoride grains. The filtration material was cleaned by compressed air, heated to

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ACCESSION NR: AP4038808

500-600C, and poured into the filter box of the casting device. The metal passed through those filters before entering the crystallizer. In the process of metal pouring the melt samples were collected for chemical analysis. Their gas content was determined by the Dardell-Gudchenko method. The results showed that filtering of the alloys produced a considerable purification. According to the diagram shown in Fig. 2 of the Enclosures the ingots filtered through the magnesite grains (curve 2) had one half as many impurities, and those filtered through the fluoride grains (curve 3) had one third as many impurities as the nonfiltered samples (curve 1). Dark inclusions of magnesium oxide and spinel were practically absent. Gas concentration in ingots showed in a direct relation to the degree of their pollution (see Fig. 3 of the Enclosures). Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 9 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 05Jun64

ENCL: 03

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 2/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4038808

ENCLOSURE: 01

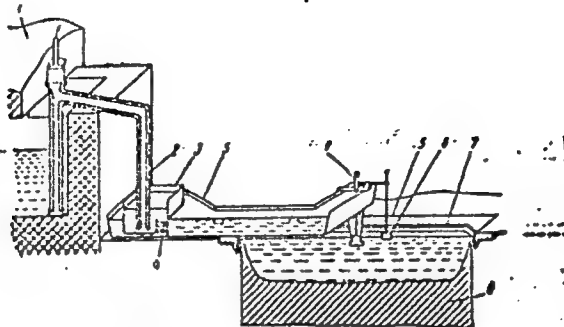
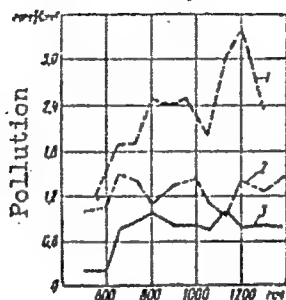


Fig. #1.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4038808

ENCLOSURE: 02

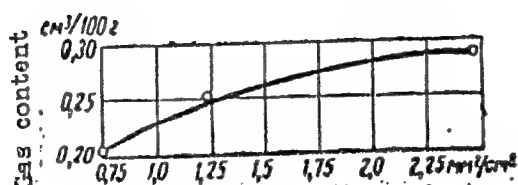


Distance from the top of the ingot  
Fig. #2

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ACCESSION NR: AP4038808

ENCLOSURE: 03



Pollution  
Fig. #3

Card 5/5



EXCLUDED, 4.

Excluded from the report as it is a duplicate of the report. (MIRA 18:8)

ROSNER, Tadeusz; PINTOWSKA, Z.; SKUCINSKI, S.

Influence of impurities in vinyl acetate on the average degree of polymerization of polyvinyl alcohol. Polimery 6 no.12:391-395 '61.

1. Politechnika Szczecinska, Wydzial Chemiczny, Katedra Wlokien Sztucznych. 2. Czlonek Rady Programowej miesiecznika "Polimery" (for Rosner)

GAFFINA, V.M.; CHIB. G.S.; GAFUNINA, G.V.; SKUDAR', I.R.

1. Laboratory model of a steaming unit for corrosion tests. Zav. lab.  
30 no.1:1240-1241 '64. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut osnovnoy khimii.

SKUDAR', V.F.

Ways of obtaining better service from passenger elevators.  
Gor. khoz. Mosk. 30 no.2:13-17 P 156. (MLRA 9:6)  
(Elevators)

SKUDAR', Ye., inzh.

Safety engineering in assembling large-block houses. Stroitel  
no.9:29 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)  
(Precast concrete construction--Safety measures)

SKUDARNOV, I.S.; GONIN, N.A.

Late results of triangular dilatation of the inferior puncta  
lacrimalis and activation of the superior lacrimal canal. Vest.  
oft. 74 no.2:35-38 '61. (MIRA 14:4)  
(LACRIMAL ORGANS...SURGERY)

SKHARNOV, Z.A. (Smolensk)

Course of alcoholic neuritis of the sciatic nerve under the influence of a paranephric novocaine block: an experimental morphological study. Arkh. rat. 27 no. 10:73-75 '65.

(Mik 18:10)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. G.S. Marmolin) i kafedra gistologii (zav. - prof. V.V. Anisimova-Alekandrova) Smolenskogo meditsinskogo Instituta.

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology. Nervous System. S-2  
Peripheral Nervous System.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 14, 1958, 64814.

Author : Skudarnova, Z. A.  
Inst : Smolensk Medical Institute.  
Title : Concerning the Accelerating Effect of a Novocaine  
Block on the Regeneration of the Peripheral Nerve.

Orig Pub: Tr. Smolenskogo med. in-ta, 1957, 6, 45-54.

Abstract: In adult rabbits the tibial portion of the right sciatic nerve was sectioned at the hip one cm above the bifurcation. Beginning with the third day after the operation, triple bilateral perinephritic novocaine blocks (PNE) were made in 15 animals: the Ringer-Lock solution was introduced into the perinephritic cellular tissue of five animals, eight animals were left intact after

Card 1/2



SKUDARNOVA, Z. A.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "The effect of novocaine blockade  
on the restorative processes in an injured nerve". Smolensk, 1958. 22 pp  
(Smolensk State Med Inst), 200 copies (KL, No 4, 1959, 170)

SZYMKOWIAK, J., Dipl. Ing.; SKUDAS, Davorin [translator]

Means for the transmission of heat, and their application  
in industries. Kemija u industriji 11 no.2:47-49 '62.

1. Iz inzenjerskog odjela AP tvornice Farbenfabriken  
Bayer AG Leverkusen (for Szymkowiak). 2. "Chemcolor,"  
Zagreb (for Skudas).

SKUDAS, D.

Makrolon. Kem ind 12 no.4:238-240 Ap '63.

1. Brodogradiliste, Split.

SKUDIN, Yu., instruktor

Instructors receive certificates from the State Motor Vehicle  
Inspection. Za rul. 17 no.6:8-9 Je '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Moskovskiy oblastnoy komitet Dobrovol'nogo obshchestva sodeystviya  
armii, aviatsii i flotu.  
(Moscow Province--Automobile drivers)

SKUDINA O. I. PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES NO. 119

ca

Determination of cholesterol in skin dialyzate in psoriasis. O. I. Skudina (1st. Med. Inst., Moscow). *Vestnik Venerol. i Dermatol.* 1947, No. 8, 21-7. The normal content of cholesterol in the skin is 0.13-0.35 mg.%. In psoriasis, the content is 0.08-0.13 mg.%. In the healthy portions of the skin, and as much as 0.40 mg.%. In the areas of the immediately adjacent to the lesions. In the areas of the actual lesions the cholesterol level falls in the progressive stage of the ailment to below 0.17 mg.%, while during the stationary stage it rises to 0.64-1.40 mg.%. The detns. were made by dialysis into glass bell jars fixed to the surface of the skin by celluloid dope. Et<sub>2</sub>O was the solvent, and the exposure was 3 min. Blood cholesterol was not appreciably changed; it approached the upper limit of normal (140 mg.%, or above). Artificial dermatitis (not specified) also was assoc. with a rise of cholesterol in the affected skin areas.

G. M. Kosolapoff

ASB-56A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PETROV, K.A.; BAKSOVA, R.A.; KHORRHOYANU, I V.; SINOGEYKINA, L.P.; SKUDINA, T.V.

Properties of phosphinic acid anhydrides. Part 1: Monoalkyl(aryl)  
phosphonates. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.4:723-728 Ap '65.  
(MIRA 18:5)

ORIG. PUB. : Journal of the American Chemical Society  
ABS. JOUR. : RZABiol., No. 1, 1999, No. 1 184  
ABSTRACT : 1. The following is a summary of the results of the study of the effect of the concentration of the reactants on the rate of the reaction of the following type:  
$$A + B \rightarrow C + D$$
  
The reaction was studied at 25°C. The rate of reaction was measured by the method of initial rates. The results are shown in Table I. The rate of reaction increases with increasing concentration of A and B. The order of reaction with respect to A is 1. The order of reaction with respect to B is 2. The overall order of reaction is 3. The rate constant, k, is 0.001 s<sup>-1</sup>. The activation energy, E<sub>a</sub>, is 10 kJ/mol. The reaction is exothermic. The enthalpy of reaction, ΔH, is -10 kJ/mol. The entropy of reaction, ΔS, is 10 J/mol·K. The Gibbs free energy of reaction, ΔG, is -10 kJ/mol. The reaction is spontaneous at 25°C. The reaction is first order with respect to A and second order with respect to B. The overall order of reaction is 3. The rate constant, k, is 0.001 s<sup>-1</sup>. The activation energy, E<sub>a</sub>, is 10 kJ/mol. The reaction is exothermic. The enthalpy of reaction, ΔH, is -10 kJ/mol. The entropy of reaction, ΔS, is 10 J/mol·K. The Gibbs free energy of reaction, ΔG, is -10 kJ/mol. The reaction is spontaneous at 25°C.

1/4

1. 1. 1. : 1. 1. 1.  
2. 1. 1. : 1. 1. 1.

3. 1. 1. : RZK101., No. 1959, No.

4. 1. 1. :  
5. 1. 1. :  
6. 1. 1. :

ORIG. PUB. :

SUMMARY : with a paralytic form of dynamic obstruction. Seven horses with the diagnosis of a "mechanical obstruction" had an inflammation of the mucosa of the ileocecal valve and of the right presentation of the caecum of the large colon. An inflammation of the body and neck of the caecum was found in the remaining 17 horses. In all horse groups inflammatory changes were of a general nature but they differed in terms of the intensity of inflammation.

END: 2/4

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SKUDYTIS, V. [Skudytis, V.]

Dynamics of the wheat nematode fauna under conditions of the  
Lithuanian S.S.R. Zool. zhur. 43 no.9:1294-1303 '64.  
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii AN Litovskoy SSR, Vil'nyus.

TRZEBIATOWSKI, Włodzimierz; SKUDLARSKI, Krzysztof

Thermal dissociation of barium carbonate. Roczniki chemii 36 no.9:1279-1292 '62.

1. Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Institute of Technology, Wrocław, and Department of Structural Research, Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wrocław.

TRZEBIATOWSKI, Wlodzimierz; SKUDLARSKI, Krzysztof

Thermal decomposition of barium carbonate in the presence of quartz. Roczniki chemii **36** no.10:1427-1439'62

1. Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Institute of Technology, Wroclaw, and Department of Structural Research, Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw.

SKUDNAYA, S. D.

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons

M-5

Abs Jour : *Rus Zhur* - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 1617

Author : O.E. Skudnaya

Inst : Not Given

Title : Accumulation of Pigment and Growth in Onion Plants Under  
Luminescent Lamp Irradiation Under Covered Soil Conditions.

Orig Pub : *Uch. zap. Brestsk. gos. ped. in-t.*, 1956, issue 1, 51-61

Abstract : Plant accumulation of dry weight, chlorophyll and carotin under various conditions of supplementary irradiation has been studied at Brest Institute on five varieties of onions. On the Strigunovskiy variety it was shown that the greatest accumulation of pigments and increase of dry mass is observed during supplementary irradiation during the dark hours of the day (9 hours per day). By raising the irradiation from 2500 to 10,000 lux, in different varieties the accumulation of chlorophyll and carotin increased up to 10,037 and 0,559 g for 1 kg of green dry mass respectively. The most sensitive varieties to luminescent irradiation appear to be the Bessonovskiy, Terekhovskiy and Arzamasskiy. Around the clock irradiation of the onion shows positive results.

Card : 1/1

SKUDNAYA, G.D.

Daylight fluorescent lamps and the forcing of green vegetables in  
winter. Sbor.nauch.rab.Bel.otd.VFO no.1:72-77 '59. (MIRA 14:4)  
(Fluorscent lamps) (Forcing (Plants))  
(Vegetable gardening)

SKUDNAYA, O.D.

Raising cucumber seedlings with additional artificial light.  
Sbor. nauch. rab. Bel. otd. VBO no.3:218-221 :61. (MIRA 14:12)  
(Cucumbers)  
(Plants, Effect of light on)

SKUDNOV, A. N., ~~inzhener.~~

Changes in the "Safety regulations concerning use of electric  
equipment in industrial plants." Prom.energ. 12 no.9:7-8 S '57.  
(MIRA 10:10)

(Electric engineering--Safety measures)

ZYKUNOV, G.K., inzh.; SKUDNOV, A.N., inzh.

Indirect method for checking the installations of high-voltage  
d.c. cutouts. Prom.energ. 15 no.6:19-20 Jo '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Energosbyt Chelyabenggo (for Zykunov). 2. Chelyabinskugol'  
(for Skudnov).  
(Electric circuit breakers)



SKUDNOV, V.A.; SOKOLOV, L.D.

Determining the true deformation in the neck of a specimen  
in tensile tests. Zav. lab. 30 no.9:1123-1126 '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni Zhdanova.

L 01796-66 EWP(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) MJW/JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AP5021498

UR/0370/65/000/004/0117/0125  
669.539.3

AUTHOR: Skudnov, V. A. (Gor'kiy); Sokolov, L. D. (Gor'kiy)

TITLE: Ductility in pressure working of metals

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Metally, no. 4, 1965, 117-125

TOPIC TAGS: metalworking, plastic deformation, ductility

ABSTRACT: The deformability of a number of materials was studied, using tensile tests, open swaging, deformation in punches, rolling and stamping. The purpose of the work was to determine the effect of the stressed state on maximum ductility. The average specific pressures for any of these methods of deformation are calculated from the formula  $p_{av} = P/F$ , where  $P$  is the force on the metal in the direction of tool travel along the main axis of deformation at the moment of destruction,  $F$  is area of contact between metal and tool, perpendicular to the direction of tool travel. The results are tabulated and graphed. A linear relationship was found between the maximum ductility expressed in the form of logarithmic deformation  $e = \log h_0/h_1$  and the stressed state  $n = p_{av}/\sigma_i$ , where  $\sigma_i$  is the true resistance to

Card 1/2

L 01796-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021498

deformation. The slopes of the lines vary for the various materials tested, which indicates that the effect of the stressed state on ductility varies. The authors introduce the ductility criterion for metals  $\pi = \frac{\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1}{n_2 - 1}$  as an index of this effect,

where  $\epsilon_1$  is the maximum ductility for  $n = 1$  (i.e. under tension) and  $\epsilon_2$  is maximum ductility under any other stressed state conditions for  $n_2 > 1$ . The relationship between the ductility and stressed state is closer for magnesium and Dural AV than it is for Dural D1 and MATs9-2 bronze. This shows that this relationship becomes weaker as the ductility of the metal increases. Graphs are given for  $\pi(\psi)$ . It is shown that this function may be used for calculating maximum degrees of deformation in various pressure processes of metalworking for practically any temperature and speed conditions. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, AS

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

SKUDNOVA, N.K.

Three cases of unusual forms of ectopic pregnancy. Akush. i  
gin. 35 no.3:118-119 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz ginekologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof.G.V.Edel'berg)  
6-y gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach N.S.Shevyakov),  
Moskva.

(PREGNANCY, ECTOPIC, case reports  
ovarial & tubal, unusual forms (Rus))

SPENCER, V. M.

Coins, Ancient

Finds of "kolchidok" coins and pithoi at the Nymphaeum.  
Vest. drev. ist. No. 2, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

KUKSIN, M.V., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; SKUDNOVA, Ye.O.[Skudnova, IE.O.]

Selection of annual grasses and legumes to assure a continuous  
supply of green fodder. Nauch. trudy UASHN 9:48-57 '59. (MIRA 14:3)  
(Grasses) (Legumes)

SOV/180-59-2-18/34  
AUTHORS: Mirgalovskaya, M.S., and Skudnova, Ye.V. (Moscow)  
TITLE: Reaction of Tellurium with Aluminium Antimonide (O  
vzaimodeystvii tellura s antimonidom alyuminiya)  
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh  
nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1959, Nr 2, pp 104-108 (USSR)  
ABSTRACT: Aluminium antimonide, AlSb, is a potentially useful semi-  
conductor material in the radio industry and for solar  
batteries (Ref 1). Addition of tellurium improves the  
electrical properties of the material (Ref 3). The  
authors outline available information in the systems  
Al-Sb, Sb-Te and Al-Te and go on to describe their own  
experiments. The materials were prepared from grade  
AV-000 aluminium, grade SU-00 antimony purified by vacuum  
distillation and containing traces of Cu, Al, Fe and Mg,  
and tellurium melted from powder and twice vacuum  
distilled (containing traces of Si, Mg, Al, Cu and Co).  
Alloys were prepared by melting argon in graphite or  
corundum crucibles when using a resistance or induction  
furnace, respectively. The melts were kept at 1200 °C  
for an hour; occasional checks of composition were  
Card 1/3 carried out because of possible volatilization. Thermal

SOV/180-59-2-18/34

Reaction of Tellurium with Aluminium Antimonide

analysis (with recording on a Kurnakov pyrometer), microstructure-study and microhardness determination (with a type PMT-3 machine) were the methods mainly used. The equilibrium diagram for the system Al-Sb-Te is shown in Fig 1. Figs 2a and 2b show the microstructures for the AlSb-Te; from these and microhardness determinations with various heat treatments the authors assumed the existence in the Al-Sb-Te system of some regions of solid solutions based on aluminium antimonide. To elucidate phase equilibria in the system the AlSb -  $\text{Al}_2\text{Te}_3$  and AlSb -  $\text{Sb}_2\text{Te}_3$  sections were studied. Figs 2 v and g show microstructures for the first and Fig 3a for the second section, the corresponding equilibrium (polythermal) diagrams being given in Figs 4 and 5. To provide additional data the sections  $\text{Al}_2\text{Te}_3$  -  $\text{Sb}_2\text{Te}_3$  and  $\text{Al}_2\text{Te}_3$  - Sb were studied, the microstructures being shown in Figs 3b and v and 3g<sup>+</sup>, respectively, and the equilibrium diagrams of  $\text{Al}_2\text{Te}_3$  -  $\text{Sb}_2\text{Te}_3$  in Fig 6. The authors conclude from their results that tellurium is not in equilibrium with

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SOV/180-59-2-18/34

Reaction of Tellurium with Aluminium Antimonide

aluminium antimonide. They have shown that  $\text{AlSb-Al}_2\text{Te}_3$ ,  $\text{Al}_2\text{Te}_3\text{-Sb}_2\text{Te}_3$  and  $\text{Al}_2\text{Te}_3\text{-Sb}$  are the quasi-binary sections of the system and have triangulated it accordingly. A considerable region of solid solutions based on  $\text{AlSb}$  exists on the  $\text{AlSb-Al}_2\text{Te}_3$  section. It has been shown that the solubility of  $\text{Al}_2\text{Te}_3$  and  $\text{AlSb}$  reaches 40 atomic %  $\text{Al}_2\text{Te}_3$ .

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There are 6 figures, 1 table and 11 references, 7 of which are Soviet and 4 English. (The figures include 2 plates)

SUBMITTED: April 24, 1958

67291

5.2610

SOV/180-59-4-24/48

AUTHORS: Mirgalovskaya, M.S. and Skudnova, Ye.V. (Moscow)

TITLE: Study of the Structure and Properties of Aluminium Telluride  $\sqrt{1}$

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1959, Nr 4, pp 148-152 + 1 plate (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Aluminium telluride was prepared from zone refined aluminium and tellurium melted together in stoichiometric proportions at 1000°C under argon in an induction or resistance furnace. Fig 1 shows the microstructure. Fig 2 shows a series of X-ray photographs of (a)  $Al_2Te_3$  in air, (b) pure Te, (c)  $Al_2Te_3$  in A. Calculations from the lines obtained are given in Table 1. It is shown that  $Al_2Te_3$  has a hexagonal structure with  $a = 4.07$ ,  $c = 6.93$  and  $c/a = 1.69$ . From a comparison with  $Al_2Se_3$  it is shown that  $Al_2Te_3$  has a lattice of the Wurtzite type. Table 2 shows the properties of sulphides, selenides and tellurides of aluminium.  $Al_2Te_3$  is a deficiency-type conductor with conductivity  $185 \text{ ohm}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$ . The temperature coefficient is  $270 \mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ . Fig 4 shows that the conductivity increases markedly at melting point.

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67291

SOV/180-59-4-24/48

Study of the Structure and Properties of Aluminium Telluride

Fig 5 shows log conductivity against inverse temperature for very pure materials. This shows it is an intrinsic semiconductor.<sup>21</sup> Unfortunately its instability in air makes practical applications impossible. There are 5 figures, 2 tables and 8 references (1 English, 2 German, 2 French and 3 Soviet).

SUBMITTED: November 3, 1958

Card 2/2

18(6)

AUTHORS: Mirgalovskaya, M. S.; Skudnova, Ye. V. SOV/7c-4-5-28/46

TITLE: Investigation of the Alloy of the System  $\text{AlSb-Al}_2\text{Te}_3$   
(Issledovaniye splavov sistemy  $\text{AlSb-Al}_2\text{Te}_3$ )

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 5,  
pp 1113-1120 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The solid solutions in the system  $\text{AlSb-Al}_2\text{Te}_3$  were investigated. The alloy was produced from purest aluminum of the type AV-000 and antimony of the type SU-00, and tellurium, which was produced by double sublimation in a vacuum. The alloy was melted in a corundum crucible in an argon atmosphere. The following investigations of the alloys were carried out: differential-thermal analysis, ground-section structural analysis, microhardness, radioanalysis, and investigation of electric conductivity. The phase diagram of the quasi-binary section  $\text{AlSb-Al}_2\text{Te}_3$  is shown by figure 1. The solidus line in this system was determined. By the microstructural method and by X-ray analysis the solubility limit of  $\text{Al}_2\text{Te}_3$  in AlSb was determined. The results obtained by microstructural

Card 1/3

Investigation of the Alloy of the System  $\text{AlSb}-\text{Al}_2\text{Te}_3$  SOV/13-4-5-28/46

analyses show that the cast alloys of the system  $\text{AlSb}-\text{Al}_2\text{Te}_3$  have a phase structure up to 15 % by weight  $\text{Al}_2\text{Te}_3$ . In alloys with more than 15% by weight  $\text{Al}_2\text{Te}_3$  intercrystalline liquidation occurs. The microstructure pictures are shown by figure 4. Samples with more than 15 % by weight  $\text{Al}_2\text{Te}_3$  have two phases. By radiographical investigation the character of the solid solutions was investigated. It was found that, with formation of the solid solution  $\text{Al}_2\text{Te}_3$  in  $\text{SbAl}$  a heterovalent isomerism occurs, i. e. that a heterovalent exchange takes place. The density of the alloy of the system  $\text{AlSb}-\text{Al}_2\text{Te}_3$  increases within the range of the solid solution with an increase of  $\text{Al}_2\text{Te}_3$ -concentration. Data are given by figure 6. The electrical properties of the solid solutions  $\text{AlSb}-\text{Al}_2\text{Te}_3$  were investigated. The dependence of electric conductivity on temperature alloys with 24 % by weight  $\text{Al}_2\text{Te}_3$  was investigated and is shown by figure 7. The dependence of

Card 2/3

Investigation of the Alloy of the System  $\text{AlSb-Al}_2\text{Te}_3$  SOV/78-4-5-28/46

the thermal conductivity of the alloy on the composition of the system  $\text{AlSb-Al}_2\text{Te}_3$  was investigated and is shown by figure 8. Alloys with more than 20 % by weight  $\text{Al}_2\text{Te}_3$  are p-conductors. There are 8 figures, 1 table, and 11 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: January 12, 1959

Card 3/3

UDC 669.01.01(04) "Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR" 1960, 150

"Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR," Moscow, 1960, 30 pp, 150 cop

(Inst. of Metallurgy im A. A. Baykov, AS USSR) (KL, 43-60, 119)

S/078/62/007/011/001/005  
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Skudnova, Ye. V., Mirgalovskaya, M. S.

TITLE: The effective distribution coefficient of tellurium in  
aluminum antimonide

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 7, no. 11, 1962, 2568-2571

TEXT: Tellurium being one of the most important admixtures used in preparing n-type aluminum antimonide, its effective distribution coefficient in AlSb,  $K_{eff}(Te)$ , was determined in the course of pulling macrocrystalline rods by Czochralski's method. This was done in two different ways: (1) by colorimetric determination of the tellurium concentration in the solid and liquid phases in mutual contact; (2) by determining the variation in tellurium concentration along the pulled rod. The admixture of Te was 0.05 to 0.2% by weight. Chemical analysis showed that Te is in effect completely soluble in the melt and does not volatilize. The pulled rods were uniform. Using method 1,  $K_{eff}$  was found to be 0.5 independently of the Te concentration. The basic

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The effective distribution coefficient...

S/078/62/007/011/001/005  
B101/B186

equation used in method 2 reads  $c = Kc_0(1-g)^{K-1}$ , where  $c_0$  is the initial concentration of the admixture in the melt,  $c$  the concentration of the admixture at a given instant when pulling,  $K$  the distribution coefficient, and  $g$  the fraction of the melt that has solidified:  $g = (1-M/M_0)$ ;  $M_0$  is the initial weight of the melt and  $M$  the weight of the residual melt. The slope of the straight line  $\log(c/c_0) = f[\log(1-g)]$  gives  $K_{\text{eff}} = 0.5$  in agreement with method 1. The error amounts to 5-10%. Since, however, the cross sections  $\text{Al}_2\text{Te}_3$ -Sb and  $\text{Al}_2\text{Te}_3$ - $\text{Sb}_2\text{Te}_3$  in the system Al-Sb-Te are quasibinary and since Te is not in equilibrium with AlSb, this value of  $K_{\text{eff}}$  can only conditionally be accepted as the distribution coefficient of Te. A study of the ternary phase diagrams is deemed necessary for judging the interaction between admixtures and semiconductors. There are 3 figures and 2 tables. The English-language reference is: D. Hazelby, J. L. Parmee, J. Electrochem. Soc., 107, 144 (1960).

SUBMITTED: January 11, 1962

Card 2/2

SKUDNOVA, Ye.V.; MIRGALOVSKAYA, M.S.; ANNAMAMEDOV, R.

Distribution coefficient of zinc in indium antimonide. Zhur.neorg.khim.  
8 no.3:685-688 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)  
(Indium antimonides) (Zinc) (Crystallography)

ACCESSION NR: AP4012441

S/0078/64/009/002/0367/0371

AUTHOR: Skudnova, Ye. V.; Karaseva, T. P.; Mirgalovskaya, M. S.

TITLE: Investigation of the In-Sb-Zn system

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorg. khim. v. 9, no. 2, 1964, 367-371

TOPIC TAGS: indium antimony zinc system, system phase diagram, indium antimonide, zinc antimonide, zinc sub 3 antimony sub 2, zinc sub 4 antimony sub 3, indium antimonide zinc solution

ABSTRACT: The InSb-Zn, InSb-Zn<sub>3</sub>Sb<sub>2</sub>, InSb-Zn<sub>4</sub>Sb<sub>3</sub>, and InSb-ZnSb sections of the In-Sb-Zn system were subjected to thermal and microscopic analysis. The InSb-Zn<sub>3</sub>Sb<sub>2</sub> section was found to be a quasibinary section of the eutectic type. The other sections are not quasibinary. In the Zn-InSb system the two components are in equilibrium only in the solid state. The InSb phase is in equilibrium with all phases of the system. At 280C, solubility of Zn in InSb is 0.2 wt. % (0.72 at. %), of Zn<sub>3</sub>Sb<sub>2</sub>, 0.6 wt. % (0.33 mol. %), and

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ACCESSION NR: AP4012441

of ZnSb, 0.6 wt. % (0.78 mol. %). The relatively small area of ternary solid solutions based on InSb is explained by the differences in the crystalline structures of the InSb solvent and the Zn, ZnSb, and Zn<sub>3</sub>Sb<sub>2</sub>. A diagram, (Fig. 1 of the Enclosure) of the positions of the fields of primary crystallization in the In-Sb-Zn system shows 7 phases: In, Zn, InSb, Zn<sub>3</sub>Sb<sub>2</sub>, Zn<sub>4</sub>Sb<sub>3</sub>, and ZnSb. No ternary phase was found. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 1 table, and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 21Jan63

ATD PRESS: 3068

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: IC, MM

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 004

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4012441

ENCLOSURE: 01

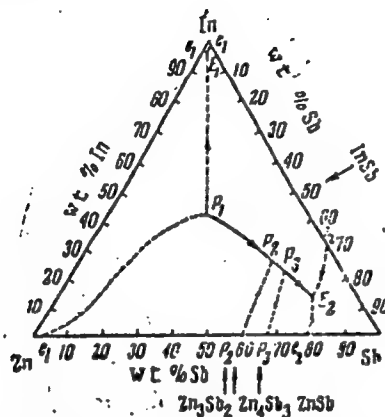


Fig. 1. Fields of primary crystallization of phases in the In-Sb-Zn system

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L 38562-65 \* EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD  
ACCESSION NR: AP5009365

8/0363/65/001/002/0184/0187

AUTHOR: Skudnova, Ye. V.; Mirgalovskaya, M. S.

TITLE: Distribution coefficient of sulfur in indium antimonide

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 2, 1965, 184-187

TOPIC TAGS: indium antimonide, single crystal growth, sulfur doped crystal, melt growth, oriented crystallization, sulfur distribution coefficient, semiconductor crystal

ABSTRACT: The effective distribution coefficient  $K_{eff}$  as a function of polarity of the growth direction  $\langle 111 \rangle$  of sulfur-doped indium antimonide single crystals has been determined. Previously, the effect of polarity on the growth of  $Al_{11}B^{IV}$  semiconductor crystals was studied only in zinc-doped InSb crystals and was assumed to be dependent on the nature of the impurity. The InSb single crystals were grown from an  $Sb_2S_3$ -doped melt by the Czochralski technique in a helium atmosphere under conditions of superheating, which excluded the possibility of the face effect. The distribution coefficient  $K_{eff}$  of sulfur was determined only in single crystals, which were pulled along  $[111]$  or  $[\bar{1}\bar{1}\bar{1}]$  directions, on the basis of the impurity

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ACCESSION NR: AP5009365

concentration in the melt before pulling the crystal and in the initial, homogeneous portion of the ingot. The [111] ingot could not be made single crystalline full length. The single crystals grew readily in the [111] direction but with great difficulty in the [111] direction. The sulfur concentrations were determined iodometrically.  $K_{eff}(S)$  in InSb was found to be  $1.2 \pm 0.18$  for the [111] growth direction and  $0.4 \pm 0.06$  for the [111] direction. Thus, the effect of polarity of the growth direction  $\langle 111 \rangle$  on the growth process and on the magnitude of  $K_{eff}(S)$  was confirmed for sulfur-doped InSb single crystals. The growth of the S-doped crystals in the [111] direction presented an additional difficulty, as compared to that of the pure InSb crystals. The difference in the  $K_{eff}$  of the two growth directions was explained as a result of a greater adsorption of S by the (111) face than by the (111) face of the crystal. The S adsorption on the surface is believed to be activated to a different degree by different atoms forming the (111) and (111) faces. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [JK]

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgi im. A. A. Baykova (Institute of Metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: 18Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 009

ATD PRESS: 3225

Card 2/2

L 06574-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6029815

SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/008/1416/1428

AUTHOR: Abrikosov, N. Kh.; Skudnova, Ye. V.; Poretskaya, L. V.; Pavlova, N. G. 40

ORG: Institute of Metallurgy im. A. A. Baykov (Institut metallurgii) B

TITLE: Investigation of the quarternary system In-Sb-Cd-Sn in order to determine the phase equilibria at the InSb-CdSnSb<sub>2</sub> cross section 21 21 21 21

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 8, 1966, 1416-1428

TOPIC TAGS: phase diagram, phase structure, phase equilibrium, phase analysis, indium, antimony, cadmium

ABSTRACT: The object of the study was to determine the phase equilibria at the cross section of the In-Sb-Cd-Sn system which involves InSb and an alloy composed of 50 mol % CdSb and 50 mol % SnSb. The composition of this alloy corresponds to CdSnSb<sub>2</sub>, a non-existent compound. The samples for the study were prepared by fusing mixtures of pure components in evacuated quartz ampoules at 700-800°C. Depending on specific composition, the alloy samples were homogenized by holding for at least 2000 hrs at 450, 400, 320, or 300°C. The phase diagrams are presented for all binary and ternary systems included in the In-Sb-Cd-Sn system. The results of the microstructure analysis and microhardness for all systems investigated are tabulated. The InSb-(CdSnSb<sub>2</sub>) and the CdSb-SnSb cross sections were found to be non-quasibinary. The CdSb-SnSb alloy was found

UDC: 546.682+546.86+546.811+546.48

Card 1/2



L 06574-67

ACC NR: AP6029815

to be composed of two independent  $\beta$ '-phases: Sn-Sb and CdSb(Cd<sub>4</sub>Sb<sub>3</sub>). The analysis of the InSb-(CdSnSb<sub>2</sub>) cross section showed that at 300°C there exists an equilibrium among InSb,  $\beta$ -phase,  $\beta$ '-phase, and CdSb(Cd<sub>4</sub>Sb<sub>3</sub>). This cross section was found also to contain less than 1 mol % CdSnSb<sub>2</sub>. Orig. art. has: 11 figures, 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 11,20/

SUBM DATE: 01Feb66/

ORIG REF: 004/

OTH REF: 006

me  
Card 2/2

SKUDNYY, B.N., nauchn. red.

[Checking of radio measuring instruments; collection of instructions and methodological pointers] Poverka radio-izmeritel'nykh priborov; sbornik instruktsii i metodicheskikh ukazanii. Moskva, Izd-vo Standartov, 1965. 750 p.  
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.

PRONENKO, V.I.; SKUDNYY, B.N.

Specification of the characteristics of the MZ-1 (IMM-6) transistor low-power meter. Izv. tekhn. no.3:51-52 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

19710, 1: 21000000

Conic element for electric lines, a. 101

is model of the machine. (Circuit and Electric Tels. Tech, Central  
Larso, 1971, Central, Larso, Przem, 1971, 1971, 1971, 1971,  
Poland. Vol. 1, no. 7, July 1971

Montal: List of East European Accessions (EML) IC, Vol. <sup>2</sup>/no. 1, Feb. 1, 60  
1961.

SHUDRA, A. M.

SHUDRA, A. M. -- "The Tensile Strength of Concrete." Min Higher Education USSR, Latvian State U, Riga, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No 44, October 1956

USSR/Solid State Physics - Mechanical Properties of Crystals  
and Polycrystalline Compounds.

E-10

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 11928

Author : Skudra, A.M.

Inst : -

Title : Long-Term Strength of Elastically-Viscous Bodies.

Orig Pub : Vopr. dinamiki i dinam. prochnosti. Vyp. 4. Riga, AN Latv.  
SSR, 1956, 5-19

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and their Application.  
Glass. Ceramics. Construction Materials.

J-12

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Kh., No 8, 1957, 27782.

Author : A.M. Skudra.

Inst : Academy of Sciences of Latvian SSR.

Title : Lasting Tensile Strength of Concrete.

Orig Pub: in symposium: Issledovaniya po betonu i zhelezobetonu. Vyp. 1,  
Riga, AN Latv. SSR, 1956, 61-76.

Abstract: The fundamental equations of the lasting strength of concrete derived using rheologic models are discussed. A special installation working on the lever principle was used for the determination of the rheologic factor and tensile strength of concrete. Concrete specimens were loaded and unloaded at various speed or were loaded with a constant weight. The deformations were measured by indicators with fivefold magnification and by tensometers. The rheologic factor was computed by the curves of concrete creeping

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-126-

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and their Application.  
Glass. Ceramics. Construction Materials.

J-12

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Kh., No 8, 1957, 27782

under constant load. The results of experiments were compared with theoretical curves of lasting strength. Basing on the two-phase structure of concrete and similarly to the mechanical model, it may be assumed that the strength of concrete is determined by its elastic phase. The limit of the lasting tensile strength of concrete increases with its aging and is 0.75 of its short duration tensile strength after 14 days and 0.9 thereof after 200 days.

Card : 2/2

-127-

SKUDRA, A.M.

SOV/124-58-11-13414

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 11, p 210 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Skudra, A. M.

TITLE: The Long-term Cracking Resistance of Centrally Tensioned Reinforced-concrete Elements (Dlitel'naya treshchinoustoychivost' tsentral'no rastyanutykh zhelezobetonnykh elementov)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Issled. po betonu i zhelezobetonu. Nr 2. Riga, AN LatvSSR, 1957, pp 145-149

ABSTRACT: The author considers the concrete as an elastic-viscous substance; a model is used in which the effect of the reinforcement is accounted for. The determination of the strain of the concrete,  $\epsilon(t)$ , leads to a linear differential equation. An equation is set up for the long-term cracking resistance of the concrete, and a methodology is provided for the determination of the rheological coefficients entering into that equation. The theoretical deductions are confirmed experimentally. A comparison is made between the cracking resistance as obtained by the author's formula, that given by the standards, and those obtained by other authors.

Card 1/1

M. M. Kholmyanskiy



SOV/124 58 2-2460

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958 Nr 2, p 125 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Skudra, A. M.

TITLE: The Tensile Stress-rupture Behavior of Concrete (Dlitel'naya prochnost' betona na rastyazheniye)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Issledovaniya po betonu i zhelezobetonu. Nr 1. Riga. AN LatvSSR, 1956, pp 61-76

ABSTRACT: Fundamental equations are obtained for the stress-rupture behavior of concrete. The equations comprise the rheological coefficients of the concrete (the instantaneous elastic constant, the long term elastic constant, and the relaxation time), which depend on the age of the concrete at the moment of load application. The experimental determination of these coefficients and the tensile strength of the concrete are shown. Following are the conclusions made on the basis of the test results: 1. The strength of a concrete is determined by the strength of its elastic phase. 2. The tensile stress-rupture limit of concrete increases with the age of a concrete; at the age of 14 days it amounts to 0.75 of the short-term tensile strength, at the age of 200 days it has grown to 0.9. M. M. Marukyan

Card 1/1

GRINBERG, G.[Grinbergs, G.] (Riga); SKUDRA, A.(Riga)

Optimum vibromixing conditions of asphalt concrete. Vestis Latv ak  
no.9:61-66 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR, Institut stroitel'stva i arkhitektury.

(Asphalt concrete)

GRINBERG, G.G.; SKUDRA, A.M.

Vibromixing of asphalt-concrete mixes. Avt.dor. 22 [i.e.23]  
no.9:15-16 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)  
(Asphalt concrete) (Mixing machinery)

KUNNOS, Georgiy Yanovich; SKUDRA, Al'bert Martynovich; VENGRANOVICH, A.,  
red.; PILADZE, Ye., tekhn. red.

[Theory and practice of vibration mixing of concrete] Teoriia i  
praktika vibrosmeshivaniia betonnykh smesei. Riga, Izd-vo Akad.  
nauk Latviiskoi SSR, 1962. 215 p. (MIRA 16:4)  
(Vibrated concrete)

SHUMBA, A.M. (Riga)

"Rheology of a visco-elastic body with visco-elastic reinforcements"

Report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow 29 Jan - 5 Feb 64.

L 23463-65 EWT(m)/EWP(j) Pc-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AT5003521

S/2681/64/000/011/0103/0125 13

AUTHOR: Korf, O. Ya.; Skudra, A. M. 10 B+1

TITLE: On generalized rheological models

SOURCE: AN LatSSR. Otdeleniye fizicheskikh i tekhnicheskikh nauk, Voprosy dinamiki i prochnosti, no. 11, 1964, 103-125

TOPIC TAGS: rheological model, creep behavior, creep model, creep analysis, linear elastoplastic solid, rheological strain equation

ABSTRACT: Rheological models are used in phenomenological description of time-dependant behavior of materials without regard to the causes producing these phenomena. Simple models for qualitative creep-analysis problems show certain inconsistencies which limit their application: the creep curves of materials under investigation must be simple exponential curves, no residual creep strains should remain after unloading, and under constant stress the instant

Card 1/2

L 23463-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5003521

of creep beginning is uncertain. In order to remove these inconsistencies, a further development of the theory of rheological models is presented in the article. The model of a linear standard solid is generalized by introduction of time-dependent coefficients of viscosity and internal friction. A model which comprises the elements describing the rheological creep behavior and incomplete strain relaxation after unloading is constructed. Equations are derived which describe the rheological properties of a linear elastoplastic solid characterized by such quantities as instantaneous and regular elasticity moduli, and time-dependent functions of relaxation and internal friction. A rheological equation of the state of strain of a solid is derived which contains six coefficients associated with the above quantities; the method of determining these coefficients is given. Orig. art. has: 11 figures and 49 formulas. [VK]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 024

OTHER: 011

ATD PRESS: 3174

Cord 2/2





BLIZINSKIY, A.I. [Blizins, A.], prof.; LISHNEVSKIY, S.M., prof.;  
PETUKHOVA, L.I., doktor med.nauk; LENTSEBERG, K.Ya. [Lenebergs, K.],  
docent; SEGILIN, I.Ya. [Seglins, I.]; SKUDRA, A.Ya.;  
LIEPINS, Kh. [Liepins, H.]

Posture disorders and scoliosis in children. Ortop., travm.  
i protez. 26 no.12:74-76 D '65.

(MIR 19:1)

1. Iz Rishskogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii. Adres avtorov  
Riga 5, ul. Dantes, d.16/22, Institut travmatologii i ortopedii.  
Submitted July 30, 1965.

SKUDNO, Z.

Methods of prefabricating electric installations during the construction of the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw.

P. 36 (WIADOMOŚCI ELEKTROTECHNICZNE) (Warsaw, Poland) Vol. 17. No. 2. 1957

30: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, no. 5. 1958

SKUDRZYK, E.

SKUDRZYK, E. Die Grundlagen der Akustik. Wien, Springer-Verlag, 1954, xxii + 1084 pp., 460 figs. \$35.

Translation of Title: Fundamentals  
of Acoustics.

*Handwritten signature*

OKUSYNYA, M. Ya.

OKUSYNYA, M. Ya. -- "Patnologic-Moromological Changes of the Stomach and Intestines of Horses That Dropped From Colic." Latvian Agricultural Academy, 1954. In Latvian (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Veterinary Sciences)

SO: Izvestiya Ak. Nauk Latviyskoy SSR, No. 9, Sept., 1955

GINEVICH, G.I.; SKUE, G.I.; SHCHUGAREV, V.T.

Studying the process of continuous distilling-off of highly volatile substances in the production of plasticizers from dibutylphthalate and dioctylphthalate. Plast.massy no.3:64-67 '64. (MIRA 17:3)

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 22, 1958, No 99617

Author : Skuf'in, K.V.

Inst : Society of Naturalists, University of Vo \*

Title : Notes on the Morphology of Eggs and Oviposition of Some  
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Orig Pub : Byul.O-va yestestvoispyt.pri Voronszhsk. unte,1956,10,57-63

Abstract : Results of studies of morphological characteristics of  
eggs and oviposition of *Cusops relictus*, *Ch.caecutiens*,  
*Crusozona pluvialis*, *Chr.hispanica*, *Tabanus confinis*,  
*Tfulvi cornis*, *T.autumnalis*, *T.bovinus*, *T.tropicus*, and  
*T.solstitialis* are presented; a definition table of ovi-  
position and original pictures are given.--V.V.Shevchenko.

\* ronezh.

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GRISHCHENKO, M.N., red.; KRASOVSKAYA, S.A., red.; ADERIKHEN, P.G., red.; BARABASH-NIKIFOROV, I.I., red.; VINOGRADOV, N.P., red.; IVANOV, V.A., red.; SKUF'IN, K.V., red.; SHEMYAKIN, I.Ya., red.; VOROTNIKOVA, R.V., red.; BERNGARDT, N.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Our region; articles and sketches on the nature of the native region] Nash krai; sbornik statei i ocherkov o prirode rodnogo kraia. Voronezh, Voronezhskoe knizhnoe izdvo, 1962. 48 p. (MIRA 16:4)

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Gubkin, S. I., and Skugarev, I. A., "Studies of the Residual Stresses in Alloy 51S and Pure Aluminum Deformed in Forging." Works of the All-Union Order of Lenin Scientific Research Institute of Aviation Materials (VIAM), Vol II, "Nonferrous Alloys: 2. Technology of Nonferrous Alloys," Oborongiz, 1949.

USSR/Solid State Physics - Structure of Deformable Materials

E-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1958, 1066

Author : Gorelik, S.S., Gracheva, Yu.V., Korneyev, N.O., Skugarev, I.G., Spektor, E.N.

Inst :

Title : Relaxation and Recrystallization of Single-Phase and Aging Alloys With a Nickel Base.

Orig Pub : Sb. Mosk. in-t stali, 1957, 36, 103-130

Abstract : An investigation was made of the influence of the content of chromium from one to 20% on the temperature of the start of recrystallization of nichrome. It was established that, compared with nickel, nichrome has a considerable higher recrystallization temperature. It was found that introducing into the nichrome alternately boron, molybdenum, and tungsten while retaining the single-phase nature of the alloy, has little effect on the temperature of the start of recrystallization of the nichrome, but shifts the

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*Chair Roentgenology, Moscow Inst. Steel.*

USSR/Solid State Physics - Structure of Deformable Materials

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1958, 1066

temperature of the end of recrystallization upward. Introducing into the nichrome elements that cause aging leads to a considerable increase in the recrystallization temperature, with the strongest effect being exhibited by introducing into the nichrome aluminum, titanium, aluminum plus titanium, aluminum plus titanium plus molybdenum, aluminum plus titanium plus molybdenum plus tungsten. A dependence of the temperature of the start of recrystallization of the investigated alloys on the degree of deformation has been established. It depends most pronouncedly on the degree of deformation for nichrome. In single-phase alloys with a nichrome base, alloyed with tungsten, molybdenum, and boron, this dependence is somewhat less pronounced, and in aging alloys the temperature of start of recrystallization is reduced slightly with increasing degree of deformation. In all the investigated alloys, with the exception of the alloy with Ni + 13% Cr, the

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1958 1066

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

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Obrabotka splavov davleniyem; sbornik statey (Pressure Treatment of Alloys; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1958. 141 p. 4,500 copies printed.

Eds.: (Title page): Korneyev, N.I., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, and Skugarev, I.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent; Ed. (Inside Book): Samokhodskiy, A.I., Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: Morozova, P.B.; Tech. Ed.: Rozhin, V.P.; Managing Ed.: Zaymovskaya, A.S., Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers, technicians, and research workers in scientific research institutes. It may also be used by design engineers and other personnel interested in the shaping and working of various metals and alloys.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles deals with modern methods of forming nickel alloys, structural steels, heat resistant alloys, titanium alloys, and also aluminum and magnesium alloys. A description is given of the methods of measuring resistance of these metals to deformation. It is stated that during the last years great emphasis has been put in the USSR and abroad on production

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